MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 7, 1861.

The Legislature is called to meet in extra State and of the Union.

We shall place before our readers their action at the earliest possible moment, and say to the North, "We are your equals; your trust that that action will, in all respects,

is not such as to strengthen our hopes for the future. There seems to be an element in this country determined that the existing government shall be overthrown, and two or more erected in its stand. It is much easier to pull down than it is to build up. A few rate from you from benceforth-forever." bad men may do more mischief than many good men can repair or rectify. It remains yet, however, for the people of Tennessee to stand firm. We occupy middle ground. If the Republic falls into ruins, let us stand where we are until we can see where we shall the great national heart once more pulsate,

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.-During the past six weeks or two months we have printed in bols. our columns a large number of communications, on the subject of our political affairs. We have generally published them without comment, because we felt it but just that our tion that they have met our approbation or the one hand or condemnation on the other. We have, from time to time, availed ourselves of our editorial columns to make known our own views on the momentous topics agitating the country. This statement applies as well to the future as to the

SUCCESS SILENCES ALL CAVILS .- C. C. Haven, of Trenton, N. J., who has made our Virginia Regiment, was the man whose little battle of that place, an attack which Gen. Rhal, then on the lookout for Washington, ceed to form a Con-titution and Government so, dismissed himself and his German troops gle so much impetus. Gen. Washington done, thinking it would only the more prepare the enemy against their coming. The effect proved to be quite the reverse, and ton throughout the New Jersey campaign, and the patriotic blood of the father is not

A case came up before Judge Pettit yesterday, in the District Court for the Territory, which involved the constitutionality of the Anti-Slavery Bill passed by the Legisla-

Horace Haley as a slave, left his custody some time ago, and went to live at the house the defendant. Judge Pettit overruled the dery in Kansas was not constitutional .- Leavenworth Times, Jan. 1st.

The Burch case has been settled by compromise and partition, the elder daughter remains with the father, and the younger with the mother.

the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C. The description of the spurious money, as on the left lower corner; figure 5 in each upper corner. It is unlike the genuine, yet

the South, in a declaration that the personal liberty bills are right -- "let them stand."

For the Nashville Patriot. Can we Live Together!

As the people of the North do, we cannot

twenty millions of dollars; our orators, slave. And the said county, after it has paid statesmen, divines, inventors and commanders have carried the fame of the United its indemnity, sue and recover from the States to the farthest corners of the earth, and will carry it to the end of time, and we gitive slave in like manner as the owner know that the love of Christ abounds among us, and His church is not without bright and shining examples among our people. We article, nor the third paragraph of the second have told the people of the North that we section of the first article of the Constitution are their brothers-baptized with them in the blood of the revolution-that we love them, are content w' h them, and proud of them. We have entreate I them not to revile us and condemn us; to let us get our fugitive servants, when we go for them, and to remove to the common property of the United States,

our property as well as theirs, when we wished ession to-day. The Governor will send in a it. And above all, we begged them with earnestness and sorrow, not to insult, dejects upon which it will be called upon to grade and condemn, in the eyes of the whole act. When it is received, we trust that body | world, by electing Lincoln to the Presidency-These are the pictures. Can we live together thus? No! The chil-

dren would say no! What then, secede? No. that either, now. Here is what I say. Raise predilections, and act only with a view to government step, stay your hands, shed no the highest interests of the people of the blood of the people of South Carolina,they are of the men of the Revolution. Then meet together by men of your choice, and prosperity does not exceed eurs; your civilization is not superior to ours; your intellects are not more refined; your morals are not purer, and your religious practices and spiritual communions are not higher nor holier than our own. We now require you to grant farthest verge. If you do so, well, we will continue to be one people under one government; if not, we will take them, and sepa-

Here, then, is the Mecca. Let us have courage to march to it-let us seize this antislavery agitation and crush it forever in the Union, North and South, or separate from it forever by dividing the Union. Then will move all the wheels of our national greatness, and peace, progress and happiness again be recognized for our national sym-

Mr. Douglas' Plan of Adjustment. On December 24th Mr. Douglas introduced readers should have presented to them the a joint resolution into the Senate, proposing views and impressions that the extraordina- amendments to the Constitution of the United ry circumstances by which we are surround. States, with a view of restoring peace and works, and which afford admirable sites for ed, have made upon intelligent and reflect- preserving the Union. His proposition was ing minds. Their publication is no indica- read a first and second time and referred to the Committee of Thirteen. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Represenatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both Houses concurring). That the following articles be and are hereby | trial, I am, proposed and submitted as amendments the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes, by Conventions of three-fourths of the sever-

al States. Article xIII.-Congress shall make no laws revolutionary history a subject of special re- in respect to slavery or servitude in any Tersearch, says that the father of Major Ander- ritory of the United States; and the status of son, Capt. Richard C. Anderson, of Scott's each Territory in respect to servitude, as the same now exists by law, shall remain unchanged until the Territory, with such boundband surprised an outpost of the Hessians, at | aries as Congress may pre-cribe, shall have a Trenton, on the night before the decisive population of fifty thousand white inhabi tants, when the white male citizens thereof over the age of twenty-one years may proconstrued to be the whole assault against for themselves, and exercise all the rights of which he had been previously warned, and self-government consistent with the Constitution of the United States; and when such new State shall contain the requisite populato the enjoyment of a Christmas eve, was tion for a member of Congress, according to laid open to the rout which gave our strug- the then Federal ratio of representation, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or withmet Anderson retreating with his company, out slavery, as the Constitution of such new and was quite indignant at what they bad State shall provide at the time of admi-ion; and in the meantime such new State shall be entitled to one delegate to the Senate, to be chosen by the Legislature, and one delegate in the House of Representatives, to be chosen Anderson was then complimented for his ex- by the people having the qualifications reploit. Capt. Anderson was with Washing- quisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the Legi-lature; and said delegates shall have all the rights and privileges of Senators and Representatives respectively. except that of voting.

Section 2. No more territory shall be ac quired by the United States except by treaty r by the concurrent vote of two-thirds each House of Congress, and when so acquired the status thereof in respect to servitude as it existed at the time of acquisition, shall remain unchanged until it shall contain the population aforesaid for the formation of new States, when it shall be subject to the terms, conditions, and privileges herein provided for

the existing Territories. Section 3. The crea of all new States shall be as nearly uniform in size as may be pracboundaries and natural capacities; and shall not be less than sixty nor more than eighty thousand square miles, except in case of islands which may contain less than that

Section 4. The second and third clauses of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution, which provides for delivering murrer, and decided that the law prohibiting Slave- up fagitives from justice and fugitives from service or labor, shall have the same force in the Territories and new States as in the States of the Union; and the said clause in respect to fugitives from justice shall be constraed to include all crimes committed within and against the laws of the State from which the fagitive fled, whether the acts charged be criminal or not in the State where the fugitive was found.

Section 5. The second section of the third article of the Constitution, in respect to the a dispatch which they read with visible adicial power of the United States, shall be deemed applicable to the Territories and new States, as well as to the States of the Union. | tant intelligence had been received. On h chise and the right to hold office, whether Federal, State, Territorial, or municipal, shall not be exercised by persons of the Afri-

can race, in whole or in part. Section 2. The United States shall have power to acquire, from time to time, districts of country in Africa and South America, for the colonization, at the expense of the Federal treasury, of such free negroes and mulatoes as the several States may wish to remove from their limits, and from the District of Columbia, and such other places as may be under the jurisdiction of Congress.

Section 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in the places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situated within the limits of States that permit the holding of

Section 4. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, spirit of fraternal sympathy-in the spirit of nor without just compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to national comity, even-we can. Thinking such abolishment. Nor shall Congress at and acting as they do, are they right? They any time prohibit officers of the Federal Govsay we, because we have slavery, are barbabringing with them their slaves and holding priation bill was received. them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and after-wards taking them from the District. ously signed by citizens of Philadelphia, asking the Senate to pass the Criffenden

to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slavery beyond slaves from one State to another, or a Terribrace it, and their friends at the South would Congress. He said he had voted for the lectures against it, in which they denounce tory in which slaves are permitted by law to be held, whether such transportation be by land, navgable rivers, or by sea; but the African slave trade shall be forever suppressed, and active sympathisers with Jon Brown and it shall be the duty of Congress to make are put in high office; hence fugitive such laws as shall be necessary and effecutu- difficult it not impossible for Congress to conslaves are rescued from | Federal offi- al to prevent the migration or importation of our by the requisite majority, so as to enable

than all, a presidential canvass is opened shall have power to provide by law, and it Resolved, That provisiand a president is elected with the avowed shall be its duty so to provide, that the purpose of throwing, at least, the peaceful, if United States shall pay to the owner who people and submitting to them the following purpose of throwing, at least, the peaceful, it shall apply for it the full value of his fuginot the hostile influence of the general government against slavery. Here, then, is a other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said picture of the North, of Northern mind and fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, But are they right? If they are, then we are in a terrible condition indeed. We are

himself might have sued and recovered. gress any power to abolish or interfere wit lavery la any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or sactioned.

From Washington---Stirring Times.

To the Editor of the Enquirer We are now fairly in the revolution lina are now in open revolution to the Fede will probably hear of more acts of rebellion throughout the South, for it is generally known here now that it was planned by the ty in the Cotton States was to be seized yesfirst your mighty arm and say to the general | terday and to-day. We have yet heard only from the most prominent points, and may expect some startling developments within twenty four hours.

has roused a storm of indignation execute the laws at all hazards. this morning, and it is expected that active

Mr. Trescott was sent on to Richmond las night to communicate something to harleston, which is believed to be the adtions against Fort Sumter to-day, which is confirmed by the intelligence received from there to-day of the cutting off of Major Anlerson's communication with the shore. The Commissioners have carried on their rrespondence with their friends in Charleson in eypher, but to "make assurance doubsent Trescott off to Richmoud to much exasperated by their treatment by the President, who returned their note in reply

nanly language. A Boston journal, received here to-night, sublishes the following letter from Major Anderson, dated December 24, two days be ore he removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort

we have within one hundred and sixty yards our batteries and the finest covers for sharp shooters; and that besides this, there are nunerous houses-some of them within pistol in force headed by any one but a simpleton riends to come to our succor. Trusting that God will not desert us in our hour of

pot where she might pass unharmed. The Senate adjourned to Saturday, when hey will probably take up and dispose of the

appointment of McIntyre as Collector of the port of Charleston. McIntyre is now here only waiting his confirmation to be off for his destination. He is reported to be a man of great firmness and decision of character. He was the chairman of the Breckinridge committee of York County, Pennsylvania. His residence is near the Maryland line. I have learned that when the crisis which preceded Mr. Floyd's withdrawal was an reaching, Judge Black, seeing the President's sitancy, sent in his letter of resignation. He was induced to recall it, at Mr. Buchanan's carnest solicitation and the assurance that Major Anderson should be sustained. If e should falter under the menaces now employed there is little doubt that Messrs. tanton, Black and Holt would immediately etire, and thus disintegrate the concern. Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, who still holds out, will be compelled to reign. His delegation insist that he shall leave the Cabinet. He can not resist the Southern men, who are hourly besieging him. Mr.

The Northern Democrats to a man are now with the President in his new position, and will support him in any measure that he may recommend looking to the enforcement of the

further business in Washington, then left .-Mr. Trescott, their Secretary, has not departciated Press, but will go in the morning.

BY THE SECESSIONISTS. ecession leaders and their sympathizers.

was expected to go largely for the co-operaionists, but in this calculation the latter have been disappointed, and in this way the

XXXVITH CONGRESS-SECOND SES-SION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3. Secate.-The galleries and lobbies were

Section 5. Congress shall have no power Resolutions, and if Congress would only give discover that the people were prepared to meet their complaints in a spirit of concilia-

> Mr. Crittenden offered the following: Whereas the Union is in danger and it is Resolved, That provision be made by law

> without delay for taking the sense of the The clerk then read the Crittenden reso-

port of the Committee of Thirteen be taken show that there would be bloodshed. But

esolution. The Committee could not agree, Saturday. In order to see the real cause of the troubles tation was sure to follow. When Congress Representatives to morrow. let the question alone there was peace. He It was agreed that when the referred to the excitement when the Missouri | to-morrow it be till Monday. peace and quiet. Texas was admitted quiet- Hale and Wade and others. under this rule, though there was a great ontrariety of opinion, but no one objected Committee of Thirty-three, because it extended that line. Again: Caliwas demanded. The records show that he reported, as Chairman of the Committee on ferritories, a resolution to extend the line to the Pacific. This was adopted in the the table. pened the floodgates of the agitation of union 1848, which only were settled by the comprotion. The arguments of 1819 and 1820 were | diciary. repeated. The positions of the North and the Southern members, but he could find no it be printed and recommitted. support of this line in the North. The Missaid they could not carry it out in good | brought before the House, Then they turned to see what was Mr. Bingham replied that it was not renext. But they desired to take the question sponsive to any petition or resolution, but ported both compromises, and for the same member might see what it is. easons. Peace followed all over the country. determined to carry out the Compromise posed of now. Measures of 1850, though they had all been in favor of the Missouri Compremise as ing as it could be carried out. A hue and ery was immediately raised, that they were iolating a sacred compromise; but the bill did not mention the Missouri Compromise.

But did the people possess the power of setling the question The history of the Government might be Government admitted many Territories, but | tleman may see what it is, all was peace. After the agitation of 1820 had a continual controversy, and the result of the late election has convinced the South have a reasonable opportunity to oppose the that it was the fixed policy of the dominant | bill. party of the North to invade their constitutional rights. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) admitted the existence of this belief at the South, but charges it to the misrepresentations of the Northern Democracy. It man would ask for nothing more. matters not whether these evils are real or imaginary. If the South were resolved to rush | should be considered as unfluished business into the horrors of disunion and war rather than suffer them. He was sorry to see the Senator bringing it as a partisan question Whole on the legislative, judicial, and execuhere, but, as it was brought, he felt bound to tive appropriation bill, and then adjourned, pleased to learn that he had misrepresented the Republican party. He asked the Senator from Objo if it was not the policy of that earty to confine slavery within its present

defend the Democracy. No man was better for want of a quorum, till Monday imits by the action of the Federal Government, and whether it was not the policy of that party to exclude slavery from the Terri-torios we may possess or may hereafter actories we may possess or may hereafter acquire; whether or not that party were in William Marshall, and in 1798 she, with her busband favor of returning the fugitive slave; in short, whether it was not the policy of that saided until her death. She has left many decendants who have ever felt for her the procoundest respect party to exert all the power of the Federal Government under the Constitution, according to their interpretation, to restrain and consistent and worthy one. She was a widow for 3 cripple the institution of slavery, with a riew to its ultimate extinction in the States, kind neighbor and an humble christian. She died in Mr. Wade said be could find the answer i

old as well as new, North and South. his speech aiready made. He had no additions to make. Mr. Douglas said he did not expect an equivocal answer. He proceeded to argue that such was the policy of the Republican party and quoted Mr. Lincoln's speeches, where h said the crisis must come, and the States

must become all one thing or the other, to

show that he maintained such policy. He said he had the hope that Mr. Lincoln would repudiate all such extreme sentiments. B hat as it may, neither he nor his party have Nashville Female Academy. the power to do harm to the South; the South, however, are ready to rush into disunion and meet the consequences. No man would go further than he to enforce the laws; but we must look the facts in the face. Rebellion often becomes successful revolution and a government was often forced to re cognize de facto governments in revolted provinces. In this government the laws must e enforced by civil powers. How are w going to execute the law when the Federal Sovernment has no power to act? How are we going to enforce the laws in South Carolina? He denied the right of secession, but she had done it, and how could we help it? South Carolina will not be alone, and how are we going to enforce the laws unless we make war and conquer the State? Are we prepared for war with our brethren? He would not tolerate the idea until every bope of adjustment was gone. He was for peace to save the Union. War and disunion, certain and inevitable. He referred to the purhase of Louisiana, and said it was pur chased for the benefit of the whole Union and for the safety of the upper Mississppi in purticular. The possession of that river was nore necessary now than it was then. We cannot expect the people of the interior to admit the right of a foreign State taking posand asked if she could go out now? The Pre sident in his message first said we could not COAL! COAL coerce a State to remain in the Union, but

in a few sentences he had advised the acqui sition of Cuba, as if we could pay \$30,000,000 Spain sell her again. He had admitted that Texas cost us a war with Mexico and 100.000 ives. In the name of the 7,000 gallent men from Illinois who fought those battles, I argue against the right of that State to secede. Mr. Hemphill asked if the protection of A from Hasbrooks' Store, with 7 rooms including lexas was the only reason of the war, and if

the United States paid anything to Texas for the land, and if we did not acquire California from that war. Mr. Douglas said that the only complain of Mexico was the annexation of Texas, and we had only paid \$10,000,000 for some barren land she did not own. He said the constitution was intended to be perpetual, and he denied the right of secession under the con-

stitution, as against the constitution, and against justice and good faith. He said there could be no governme without coercion, but coercian must be used in the modes prescribed by law. This is not a question of coercion in a State; where no authority of the Federal Government remains we are bound to recognize a government de jan4—td Trustee of James H Mattison.

facto, where the State maintains individual sway. The man who loves the Union, who loves to see the laws enforced will love to see a rebellion put down. How does he inagain crowded to-day.

A message from the House informing the
Senate of the passage of the Indian Appropriation bill was received.

see a rebellion put down. How does he intend to enforce the laws on a seceding State
except by making war. In his opinion we
had reached the point when disunion was inhad reached the point when disunion was inevitable, unless a compromise founded on concession could be made, he preferred compromise to war and concession to disunion No compromise will be available which does proposition of the Senator from Kentucky, and was ready to vote for it again; why can not the Republicans unite on the Missouri compromise line? They had heaped carses enough on his head for repealing it, to be glad now to re-establish it; he had helped to support that measure till he was compelled to abandon it. He was willing to meet now on ry chose, to certain provinces. If the Re-publicans do not intend to interfere with publicans do not intend to interfere with slavery in the States, why not put in an amendment to the Constitution so that they cannot do it. There must be a settlement of some sort. Now it cannot be postponed. We are in a state of revolution. It is compromise in war. He said it seemed as though the Senators on the other side were determined to act as a party. Let the people decide the question. No doubt the people of Massachusetts are opposed to slavery extension, but he thought that if the question was submitted to-day on the resolutions of the Senator from Kentucky, they would

By Telegraph.

Steamboat Snagged. MEMPHIS, Jan. 4 .- The steamer James ontgomery snagged and sunk yesterday near Hickman. No particulars received.

From Mobile. MOBILE, Jan. 4.—The United States arenal was taken at daylight this morning. It contains 20,000 stand of arms. 1.500 barrels taken by the troops of Mobile. No resistance

Fort Morgan Taken. MOBILE, Jan. 4 .- Fort Morgan, garrisoned vith 200 men, was taken this morning by the

Mobile troops, From Florida. TALLAHAFSEE, Fla., Jan. 2 - A large number of delegates to the Convention have arrived. Probably Judge McGhee, of Madison, will be President. Resolutions declaring the right and determination to secede, &c., will be adopt d. Judge McIntosh has resigned the Federal

From Missouri. Sr. Louis, Jan. 4 .-- Gov. Jackson's message says that Missouri will best consult her own and the country's interests by a timely declaration to stand by her sister slavehold ing States. He says she will remain in the Union as long as there is hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution. He opposes coercion, which he says will lead to a military despotism, and that the Federal system will be overthrown if the first drop of blood be shed. He advises calling a State Convention.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 4 .- The Pony Exress, from San Francisco 22nd has arrived. Business was inactive. Fair Orleans Suer improved; Refined 141. Considerable excitement prevails in regard the secession movement, but a vast maority of the people are against an Independent Western Republic. An attempt was made to burn Victoria.

from Washington, Washington, Jan. 4 .- The Western mem ers of the Virginia Legislature advocate the calling of a State Convention, and pass ng a declaratoryresolution against coercion to which one of the U S. Senators, and on Representative from Virginia agree. Curry, of Alabama, has gone home. Oth ers follow next week.

The members of the prospectively seceding states are preparing for their departure. Washington, Jan. 5 .- The rumor that the loop-of-war Brooklyn, has gone to Charleston with recruits, is officially denied. From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 4 .- The Savannah disatch says that the Georgia troops have pos sion of the Forts and Revenue Cutter. CHARLESTON, Jan. 4 .- All is quiet. Fort Sumter has not been besieged Major Anderson was visited by his brother or conference, in the presence of three Caro-

Bill Books, The Convention appointed delegates to the secoding States for a general Congress. CHARLESTON, Jan. 4 .- The Convention adourned this morning, subject to the call of the President. From Norfolk

NORFOLK, Jan. 4 .- The sloop of war

Brooklyn, is coaling for a cruise; it is

A report yesterday that four companies rom Fortress Monroe, had been ordered to Charleston, caused great excitement... The volunteers at Savannah, by order o Governor Brown, took possession of fort Puleski. Brown ordered the cutter Dolphin to be released to the Government. From Pennsylvania. PITT-BURG, Jan. 4 .- McClure has been in-

ited to Springfield to confer with Lincoln. Leading Republicans protest against Cameron's appointment to the Cabinet. Duff Green has just returned from a visit o Lincoln, and says he will adjust difficultie satisfactory. From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Jan. 5 .- The working men's neeting was well attended-resolutions were

passed declaring that the Union must be preserved, and the only way to secure safety and peace, is to maintain the Union. From New York. NEW YORK, Jan. 5 .- The steamer Fulton ailed to-day for Liverpool, taking nearly \$1,700,000 specie.

THE most acceptable present you can make is one of HUGHES' INIMITABLE PHOTOGRAPH PORTRAITS, IVORYTYPES OF MELAINOTYPES, I on't de-The City of Manchester also sailed. From Boston. Boston, Jan. 5 - The Governors of Main nd Massachusetts, in their annual message Revolution in Picture Making. go for the preservation of the Union. The latter denies the unconstitutionality of the personal lib rty brils. K EEP it before the people that we are making TEN PHOTOGRAPHS for ONE DOLLAR, suitable for The former says Maine is not the trans

gressor in this respect. albums and sending in letters, large ones in proposion. All the new and popular styles introduced here A word to Mothers: Bring alone your babies, and have them taken, we have lots of patience, and will TRUST SALE. ave them taken, we have you a see every exertion to please you a HU HES GALLERY. N pursuance of a Deed of Trust executed to me sion House of B. F. Shields, on College street, Nas lile, on raturday, the 12th of the present month, of of fine Wines of all kinds, fine Brandies, Bar Finures, line Decanters, &c. E. F. MULLOY,

Trustee of H. Woods Benson. NEGROES TO HIRE. We have a lot of good Negroes to hire, Men, Girl and Boys. [lan3-tf] H. H. HAYNES & CO.

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DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT to No. 6 Cherry street, mmediately opposite the New Hotel, where I have litted up rooms more suitable for my business. As times are hard and money scarce I expect to do work on very moderate terms. I solicit a call from my count y and city friends. E. A. HERMAN, D. D. S.

Pittsburg Coal. SUPERIOR article of the above Coal on hand and for sale at No. 41 South College Street, near Broad, d by O. P. McRoberts, at the old coal office on Cherry treet, opposite the residence of Jacob McGavock WANTED TO HIRE .- A Negro Girl fro

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HAVE determined for the future to do an Exclusively Cash Business, and take this way to inform the public, so I shall no

REFUSING CREDIT any one. In justice to myself and patrons, I ma this announcement, knowing from experience that I can make it advantageous to all parties. I shall continue to sell my

Present Stock at Cost until further Notice, selves before buying. All persons in debt to me Nicholson & Humphrey, or I. C. Nicholson & Co., mas come forward and settle, for the times demand all mer NO. 22, SOUTH SIDE SQUARE,

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ON and after the first day of January, 1861, our business will be

EXCLUSIVELY CASH. and we make this public announcement in advance, that we may be saved the necessity of refusing credit to our friends, with a large majority of whom our bus ness intercourse has been of the most pleasant char acter, and we m at respectfully solicit their putronnge upon the terms suggested, as we know we shall be

Make it to their Interest s well as our own.

In making this change we shall be able to greatly REDUCE OUR PRICES. dec28-tf R. C. McNAIRY & CO.

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COUNTRY MERCHANTS and all others desiring any thing in the above line, will find the best assortment in the city at LUCK'S dec4-tf 45 Union street. JUNIPER LAWN.

Seven numbers out—the most popular Sentimental Song Books ever published. For sale by GREEN & CO. O'N account of the removal of Mr. John Lumsdon to New Oricans, we now offer for rent his late residence, JUNIPER LAWN, situated on South Cherry street. The house is of the approved style, two stories above the busement, furnished with every desirable convenience, beautifully located, commanding a pure and bracing atmosphere. Fronting the house is a lawn of about two acres, well set in blue grass, fruit and forest trees. Beadle's Dime Books of Fun,

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The Legislature.

message placing before that body the subwill consider it well. They represent, for the time being, the sovereignty of Tennessee. Let them be cautious that the sovereign will of the State be not misrepresented. It is important that they should discard all party

conform to the popular will.

The State of the Country. The news which we publish this morning

and will not be disgraced in the son. Slavery in Kansas.

A negro woman named Fanny, claimed by of F. R. Foard. Haley petitioned to recov- ticable, having due regard to convenient er possession of the "property" and Foard demurred, on the ground that Fanny was not a slave, as stated in the petition. The case was argued by Lecompte, Mathias and Burns amount. for the plaintiff, and J. C. Douglas, Esq., for

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT .- The Louisville Journal says-"A dangerous counterfeit of the denomination of \$5, is in circulation, on given us by a gentleman who saw one of the bills, is as follows: Vignette, whaling scene; mechanic on the right lower and ship

well calculated to deceive." 3 The Legislature of Michigan conven ed on the 17th inst. The retiring Governor, in his message, throws a Parthian arrow at

If they act and think differently-in the true rous—that slavery is a moral wickedness and that consequently we are sinners; that to tolerate it by government is a national sin, and consequently they are sinners, because the government does not put it down. Hence they speak, and write, and deliver against us all manner of abuse and vituperation: hence they have a John Brown, cers, laws are passed to obstruct and practically nullify the fugitive slave law, and the unjust and unbrotherly claim of cers, laws are passed to obstruct and practically nullify the fugitive slave law, and the unjust and unbrotherly claim of free territory is put up; and hence, worse then all a presidential canvass is opened.

Northern action. ten millions of sinners without hopes of Heaven. We are ten millions of an organized
political society, that since 1776, have been
United States shall pay for such fugitives they
shall have the right in their own results. The peace and states to a great
country were never purchased so cheaply.
He would appeal with confidence to the people; they have the greatest interest in the
political society, that since 1776, have been
would appeal with confidence to the people would be appeal with confidence to the people would be appeal with co political society, that since 1776, have been lying a material, moral and intellectual shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive they shall have the right in their own name to sue the county in which said violence intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive the concluded Mr. Douglas asked that the relations were laid over and the unfinished business of yesterday taken up.

Mr. Baker resumed his remarks, and when he concluded Mr. Douglas asked that the relations was past, although the present indications was past, although the present indications are recover from it, with interest and damages, the concluded Mr. Douglas asked that the relations was past, although the present indications was past, although the present indications are recover from it, with interest and damages, the concluded Mr. Douglas asked that the relations was past, although the present indications was past, although the present indications are recover from it, with interest and damages, the concluded Mr. Douglas asked that the relations was past, although the present indications was past, although the present indications was past, although the present indications are recover from it, with interest and damages, the concluded Mr. Douglas asked that the relations was past, although the present indications was past, although the present indication was past, although the p

wrong doers or rescuers by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fu-Sec. 9. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect this and the preceding nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution, and to amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Con-

WASHINGTON, Thursday, January 3. South Carolina, Georgia, and North Caroral authorities, and in a few days more we Secession leaders that all the public proper-

The position now assumed by the Execu against him from the members of Congress rom the secession States, but I know that the President is firm in his determination to The Commissioners of South Carolina left

postilities will be commenced as soon as they vice of the Commissioners to begin operanake the communication. They were very

o his because of its violent and ungentle

When I inform you that my garrison conists of only sixty effective men; that we are n very indifferent works, the walls of which are only about fourteen feet high, and that of our walls sand hills which command our hot-you will at once see that, if attacked here is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough to enable our

Very sincerely yours, ROBERT ANDERSON. Major First Artillery, &c. Great exertions have been made to render t impossible for the Harriet Lone to enter the harleston Harbor, by bringing guns to bear on the channel and sinking a schooner at a

Thomas will not resign. He says Maryland is for the Union. He may be compelled, lowever, to leave the Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 .- This has been anther exciting day in Washington. About 11 'clock it was announced that the South Carolina Commissioners had departed for home early in the morning; and, upon in-quiry, the report proved true. It seems that sterday they sent a communication to the resident, in which they referred to the fact hat he had made engagements with South Carolina which he had not fulfilled. Mr. Buchanan in a short time returned the docments upon the ground, as I learn, that it was not consistent with his personal honor to notice it, as it contained reflections upon his conduct. The Commissioners, having no

ed, as stated in the telegrams of the Asso-SEIZURE OF THE GEORGIA FORTS AND ARSENALS About 1 P. M., to-day, Messrs, Toombs. Iverson and Mason were seen to enter the House in an excited manner, and the former handed to Mr. Pryor, Mr. Garnett and others. emotion. A crowd of members gathered around, and it was evident that some impor Article xiv. - Section 1. The elective fran- | quiry, I found that the Georgia Senators had received a dispatch stating that all the forts and arsenals of the United States in Georgia were in the hands of the State troops, and that the election for members of the Con-

rention had resulted in the choice of a large ojority of straight out Secessionists. This ntelligence was joyfully received by the DEFEAT OF THE GEORGIA CO-OPERATIONISTS. It seems that arrangements were made a nonth ago, for the seizure of the arsenal ear Augusta, where a very small force of United States troops has been stationed. The district formerly r presented by A. H. Ste phens, which includes the city of Augusta,

State has been lost to them.

tion and kindness.

lutions already published.

Mr. Crittenden said something must be done; it would be an open shame if ruin he would not despair.

Mr. Toombs moved to postpone till Mon

ate. He said that no act of his public life day, when he proposed to make some regave him so much pain as to vote for the marks. Agreed to: the Senate adjourned till House.-The Speaker laid before the House we must go back to the late election, We a communication from Mr. Stockton, the hould assume that whenever Congress un- Chaplain, inviting the members to attend dertook to act upon slavery, discord and agi- the Union Prayer Meeting in the Hall of It was agreed that when the House adjourn Compromise was enacted. The fearful agi-tation of 1820 was settled by the establishing in Jefferson, Ohio, repudiating the idea tridges, and other munitions of war. It was ment of the Compromise line. So long as of a compromise on the part of the North, that adjustment was carried out, there was and endorsing the sentiments of Senators Mr. Hutchins moved its reference to the Mr. John Cochrane opposed this, as it apfornia and New Mexico were acquired, and the extension of the line to the Pacific Ocean receptacle for all resolutions of all kinds.

The subject was so referred. Mr. Clemens moved to reconsider the vote. Mr. Hutchins moved to lay that motion or Senate, but when it was sent to the House | Mr. Cox said that these resolution were t was rejected by Northern votes. That conceived in hypocrisy and hatched in dis-Mr. Hutchins' motion prevailed—89 to 55. Mr. Sherman, by request of his friends. mise of 1850. When we settle this question in the Territories, then we shall settle it en- withdrew the appeal be yesterday made from tirely. The abolitionists could never the decision of the Chair, who had overrul-d have brought the Union to the verge of dis- Mr. Sherman's point, that the latter could, olution but for this question in the Territo- in the present state of the business, introduce ries. It was the rejection of the extension a resolution referring the South Carolina seof that line in 1848 which opened the agita- cession question to the Committee on the Ju-

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committhe South were the same. The purest patri-ots in the land were alarmed; and Mr. Clay further to provide for the collection of the came back to the Senate to see if he could revenue on imports, giving the President not bring peace. He found no fault with further powers for the purpose. He moved Mr. Bocock wished to know in response to ouri line was abandoned because its friends what petition or resolution the bill was

ont of Congress, to secure the peace of the was the bill be introduced last Monday under country. At last it was decided to leave the rules, and wich was regularly reterred to he question to the people of the Territories | the Committee on the Judiciary. He wanted themselves. The records show that he sup- the bill and amendments printed that every Mr. Branch demanded the previous ques out in 1853 and 1854, it became necessary to | tion on the motion to recommit. He did not organize the Territories of Kansas and Ne- | want the bill kept in position to be called up

oraska. The committee in forming the bill at any time, and wanted the question dis-Mr. Houston said as the bill involved important changes in the laws it should be discussed in the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Bingham replied that it could as well be done in the House

Mr. Houston-True, if the majority were disposed to domineer over the minority Mr. Bingham-I have already said that I divided into three parts. Before 1820, the desired the bill to be printed, that every gen Mr. Bocock-Will you give us a fair no was settled, all was peace. Again till eighteen hundred and fifty. Since then we have desire is to have an opportunity to lift up tice when you will call up this bill? All we our voices in behalf of the Constitution and

> Mr. Bingham-I certainly do not desire to thwart such an opportunity. I shall not call up the motion to recommit without giving reasonable notice, and I am sure the gentle-It was generally agreed that the question on Tuesday next.

of her son, John Marshall, in Frank , on the 22nd of December, 1860, Mrs. ANN MAR SHALL, aged 92 years and six months Mrs. Marshall was born on the 24th day of Ju-Mrs. Marshall was a member of the Presbyterian ars, and her long history is summed up in this:he bright hope of a blessed immortality, full of years all of the love of her offspring and with the highes spect of a I her acquaintances. - Franklin Review.

At his residence, 8 miles from the city, on Owen & Winston's Pike, on the morning of the 6th of January. JOHN RAINS, Esq., in the 43rd year of his age. New Advertisements.

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PRICE REDUCED. for Cuba, and then the next day she might secede and re-annex herself to Spain and Themself at the reduced price of Themself at the reduced price of Themself and Themself at the reduced price of Thems Steamer V. K. Stevenson, or to Coal Office, Cherry st FOR RENT. DWELLING HOUSE, on Cherry Street, 3 do cook and servants' rooms, an office, smoke house, st

> THAT desirable DWELLING, No. 23 High between Church and Broad Broa Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by one James H. Mattison, I will expose to public sale, at the Court-house yard gate, in Nashville, on Monday the 14th day of January, 1861, all the articles of per-

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